

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XV.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1835.

No. 756.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN CENTS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,
Late proprietors of the "Travelers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child, that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL," in the town of Hillsborough, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves, permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.
November 9th. 47—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BATIMER & BARKER
HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,
which renders their assortment inferior to none. The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Quensware, Hardware
and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low for the needful. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.
October 15. 43—



NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNN
RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a partnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jeweled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Coral Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plate,
Silver Engraved Pencil Cases,
Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gift Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks, Time Pieces, &c. &c.
Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.
Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH—
October 22d. 44

Dr. Washington Dorsey,
HAS located himself in Hillsborough, and respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country, and asks a share of their patronage.
He may be found at his office, (the former residence of Mr. David Yarbrough) on the public square, or at his dwelling house just in the rear of the same.
November 14. 47—8w

Important Sale OF VALUABLE GOODS, AT AUCTION.

THE Firm of THOMPSON & HANKS, Merchants of the Town of Hillsborough, having been lately dissolved by the death of Thomas Thompson, one of the Partners, the undersigned, surviving Partner of said firm, with the consent and approbation of the Administrator of Mr. Thompson, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the ninth day of February next,

The ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS
OF THE LATE FIRM.

They embrace a choice and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery,
And such other Articles as are usually found in a Village Store.

Nearly the whole of these Goods were purchased a few weeks ago, in New York, by Mr. Thompson, a good judge and a cautious Merchant, upon very low terms, and will for the most part, remain in the boxes and packages, as they left New York, until the day of sale.

Merchants desirous of replenishing their Stock, Farmers who want cheap Goods, and young men willing to commence the Mercantile Business, are particularly invited to attend. It is believed that there is no village in North Carolina, that at this time hold out more flattering inducements to the opening of a new Store than the town of Hillsborough.

The Sale will take place on Monday of the next February Court, and be continued from day to day, until the whole Stock is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of 10 dollars and under, Cash. Above 10 and under 100 dollars, three months credit. 100 dollars and upwards, six months credit.

Bond and good security will be required.

WESLEY HANKS,
Surviving Partner of
THOMPSON & HANKS.
Pittsborough, December 25 55—3w

MORE THAN 25 Thousand Dollars Worth of GOODS, SELLING AT COST.

THE Subscriber contemplating a new arrangement in business, at his old stand in CHAPEL HILL, has determined to SELL AT COST, without reserve, his ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS, amounting to more than TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS; embracing a great variety and very general assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware, Crockery,
and many other articles.

The whole stock is mostly of recent purchases, and is rendered seasonable and complete, by his late Fall Supply, which he is now receiving from the North. Those in want of Goods will find this a very favorable opportunity for procuring bargains. The public are respectfully invited to call.

TERMS: Cash, or good Notes, which will be taken only at a discount.

BENTON UTLEY.
Chapel Hill, December 5. 50—6w

WOOD wanted.

Those subscribers to the Hillsborough Recorder who expect to pay their subscription in WOOD, are requested to send it forthwith.

THE PRINTER.

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.
November 4. 46—



Cheaper than Ever!!!

AS Agent for Walker Anderson & Co. the subscriber is now receiving from New York a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware.

His purchases have been made with Cash, and after a careful examination and comparison of the prices in the northern markets, and he does not hesitate to say that he comes before the public as a candidate for their patronage under more than ordinary advantages. He is determined, too, to sell at the lowest possible advance on the first cost of goods purchased under such favorable circumstances, and is assured of giving satisfaction to all who shall call and examine his assortment. His plan of selling only for cash, will enable him to adhere to these promises in good faith, and all ways to keep on hand a full assortment of all such articles as his customers may want.

He solicits patronage with the full expectation of being able to furnish goods of the best quality and on the cheapest terms. Come and examine, and he asks nothing more to convince the public that all he here says he is both ready and disposed to fulfill.

WILLIAM T. SHIELDS.
December 18. 51—

Gentlemen's Vade Mecum: Embracing Dramatic Literature—Sporting—the Turf—Fashions—and various subjects of interest and amusement.

ABOUT the first of January, 1835, will be commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize DRAMATIC LITERATURE, the TURF, SPORTING, and the FASHIONS. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national recreations of life, it is presumed that this Journal—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be faithfully strewn with any of the charms of novelty to ensure its popularity and encouragement has been not the least embarrassing obstacle, which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured however, that its success is certain, when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA.
Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone, a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted; besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.
A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING.
Under this caption will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Equestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.
A quarterly review will be procured explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY.
Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also—as all its publications of facts will be authentic—a ready record of reference for travelling gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty two popular Plays and Farces, the price of which, separately, at any of our book stores, would be at least thirteen dollars! Here is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library—to be had for an unprecedented small sum!—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress, will find this an invaluable guide.

THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, &c. will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately; the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

IF The publishers will exchange with any of their country brethren who will oblige them with an occasional insertion of this advertisement.

December, 1834. 51

JOB-PRINTING,
Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.

A Meeting of the Orange
County Temperance Society, will be held at the Court-House in this place, on Saturday the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock. A general attendance is requested.
January 2. 53—

LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of January 1835, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	L
Mrs. Betsy Anderson	Eliza Lockhart
Mrs. Martha A. Allen	Mr. Lynch
Miss Eliza Adams	Lundford W. Long
B	M
Joseph G. Bacon	Jonathan McMurray
Hartwell G. Blalock	Joseph May
A. W. Buie	Richard Maynard
James G. Brehon	Nancy Moore
Thomas Brewer	Charles Miller
P. W. Benton	Robert Mills
Benjamin Browning	Rev. A. A. Mebane
Betsy Bush	Martha Mulholland
Wm. C. Bland	Margaret J. M'Collum
George Burns & Co.	Robert H. M'Cault
C	N
Thomas Craiken	Wallace Mycott 4
Valentine Cook	William Nash
Ann Campbell	Wm. Nelson
Thomas D. Crane	O
Miss Cornelia Cox	David Outlaw
Miss Sally Clancy 2	P
Stanford Cheek	George Patterson
James Clancy	George Pattersonfield
D	H. G. Parish
Capt. D. E. Davis	Martin J. Pickett
Ed. Davis	James R. Patterson
William Durham	Elisha Pickett
E	Wm. H. Parks
Eagle Lodge 4	Wm. M. Pratt
F	R
Thomas Faucette	Jacob Riley
Matthew Fotrill	Peggy Revis
Alexander Forest	John Ray
Patsy Freeman	John N. Roper
Thomas Flint	Register of Orange county
G	Hannah Roollen
Ariana Graves 2	S
Margaret Guess	Leonard Smith
H	Wm. T. Smith
John Huntington	Dr. James S. Smith
Maria Howard	Dr. J. Shepherd
Thos. Holmes 2	John Scott
Thos. Holloway, senr	Sheriff of Orange county
Wm. Horne	Heirs of And. Shanklin
Anderson Horne	T
Charles H. Hughes	Martha Thompson
Whitell Hill	Josiah Turner
David Hart	W
Ely Hill	Wm. Woods
Drury Horton	Wm. H. Woods
Mary E. Hill	Rev. J. Witherspoon
Hermion S. Hotchkiss	Sarah Ann Watts
J	Andrew Watson
James Jacobs	James K. Watson
K	Rev. James Wood 2
Saml. Kirkland 2	Jennett Wood 2
David Kirkland	Sam. & Wm. Strayhorn
Joseph Kirkland	
Pasley Kirkpatrick	

Persons calling for letters will please say if they are advertised.

WILLIAM CAIN, P. M.
January 8 54—

State of North-Carolina, Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1834.

Tinsly Brooks, Larkin Brooks, Sarah Brooks, Smith Brooks, Thomas Walker and his wife Betsy, (late Brooks), Mins Halliburton and his wife Fanny, (late Brooks), Major Green and his wife Anne, (late Brooks), Vincent Brann and his wife Timy (late Brooks), and Jackson Brooks, Garner, Susan, Lewis and Sidney Brooks, infant children of Yancy Brooks, who sue in this matter by their duly appointed guardian, William Bailey, vs.
Browder Brooks.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Browder Brooks, resides beyond the limits of this state, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, on the third Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of our said court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1834.

Test,
CHARLES MASON, Clerk.
Price adv. \$4 00. 53—6w

State of North-Carolina, Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1834.

(Original attachment, levied on all the right, title and interest in one tract or parcel of land, known as the land of Martha Graves, decd, adjoining the lands of John Barnett, James Long and others.

IN this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead to or reply in said case, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1834.

Test,
CHARLES MASON, Clerk.
Price adv. \$2 75. 53—6w

Blanks, for sale at this Office.



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessing pour
O'er every land."

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Courier.

WOODSIDE'S HARROW.

We have seen, within a few days, at Wade's Hotel, sign of the Golden Swan, North Third street, a farming instrument, invented by Captain James Woodside, of Washington City, of singular power and utility; susceptible of profitable action for various purposes, but for the one for which it was especially conceived and designed is not to be surpassed, perhaps is not equalled by any agricultural machine, the production of modern times.

The old practice of harrowing ground, from the imperfection of the instrument used, and on which there seems to have been hitherto no improvement made, has been found to be a tedious and laborious business; occupying much time, with great expense of labor both to man and beast. To obviate these disadvantages was the design of Captain Woodside, and so far as repeated successful trial, confirmed by the unthought testimony of extensive, experienced, and scientific agriculturalists, go, he has succeeded in the object at which he aimed in a manner scarcely to be surpassed.

The instrument is called a "Revolving Harrow and Seed Cart;" is wrought by the aid of an individual and two or three horses, and will unquestionably do more work in the same given time than six harrows, and in much superior style. Six common harrows would require the service of six men and twelve horses. Besides harrowing the ground, the operation of seeding is performed through the instrumentality of this machine, in a manner expeditions, regular, and equal, to the great saving of seed over the slovenly method as commonly practised.

It has many other advantages calculated to settle its excellence, which will present themselves at once to the observation of a practical man; and, among others commendatory of its character, a it relates to the use for which it is specially designed, is that it never clog sin working; and as to its general character, its extreme simplicity rendering it convertible into an ordinary horse cart in five minutes of time.

We have been much struck with the evident operative usefulness of this instrument. It requires but to be known to be appreciated, and we are fully persuaded that our judgment on this point, sustained now by many, will be fully confirmed in no distant period of time, by its superseding entirely the rude and clumsy affair now made use of.

If it be a question in the minds of many philosophic and philanthropic men as to the true benefit to the world derivable from labor-saving machinery in the production of manufactures, we think there can be none as to the adaptation of it for the bread producing process; in fact, it is counteractive of the evil originating in the argument: for if labor saving machinery, as applied to manufactures, tends to the depression of the poor; facilities which multiply, and consequently reduce, the price of food, must tend to a directly reverse effect. Every good thing in the form of implement that can be brought into farming operations, is "to make two blades of grass grow now where one grew before."

The writer of this article, a sincere friend to persevering genius, earnestly recommends the "Revolving Harrow" to the serious and speedy attention of enterprising practical men (a machine that, with but small comparative labor and expense, will bring the earth of large fields almost to horticultural pulverization, is worthy of attention,) as an affair that will challenge their full approbation and most ready approval.

The Long Island Star states that the farm of Jacob Bergen, at Red Hook, two miles from Brooklyn ferry, has been sold for \$500,000. It consists of 100 acre of land, hilly and sandy. The farm of John Skillman, at the Wallabout, comprising 36 acres, two miles from the Brooklyn ferries, has been sold at \$1500 per acre.
A. D. Aduertier.

Mr. Buckingham estimates the loss of labor in England by the use of ardent spirits at 12,000,000 dollars.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Holy City.

[The following letter from a correspondent for this paper, is, in our view, well worth reading. The description given by the writer of his visit to the Holy City, is well written and full of interest.]

Letter from an officer in the U. S. Navy to his friend in the city of Washington.

UNITED STATES SCHOONER SHARK.
Maine, 23d October, 1834.

Before our departure from Cairo, we re-visited Cheops, and examined the Sphinx in its neighborhood. This monument, you are aware, represents the colossal bust, or rather the head and neck of a female, to which tradition attaches the body of a lion couchant; but of this fact we have no satisfactory evidence, and the truth lies so deeply buried in the sand, that conjecture must long continue to supply the place of it. This extraordinary relic is about sixty feet in height, somewhat dilapidated, and supposed to be coeval with the most ancient of the pyramids.

I regret exceedingly that we were unable to explore the interior of Cheops, as I understand it is subdivided into numerous highly finished apartments, embellished with the richest variety of marble, and some curious specimens of the rude sculpture of the times. Among the latter, the effigies of its royal founder, and his architect, are the most conspicuous.

After a hasty re-survey of the citadel, the cemeteries, and the magnificent environs of the city, we embarked on the 4th of August for Alexandria, where we arrived in safety at the close of the fifth day, equally delighted with the novelty of our tour, and the generous hospitality of the high authorities of the empire. A repetition of visits of this nature cannot fail to impress the Pacha with the power and enterprise of the United States, and finally promote the most amicable relations between the two countries.

On the 10th, we sailed from Alexandria for the coast of Syria, and landed at Jaffa, or Joppa, on the 13th of August. This ancient city, once the principal seaport of Judea, dates its origin almost as far back as the erection of the Tower of Babel. At all events, it is said to have been built but two or three centuries after the Deluge. Under an efficient government, its harbor would be cleared of the accumulated sand, which rendered it inaccessible by barter vessels; and Jaffa might again become the active commercial emporium of the upper Mediterranean.

As Jerusalem had been recently captured and pillaged by the Bedouins, who are a wandering indolent race, bound by no social or political ties, and ever ready for mischief, the Commodore deemed it prudent to procure the escort of a guard before we set out for the sacred capital of ancient Judea. Mounted on horses and mules, we passed through a highly cultivated and fertile country, and reached Ramah, the ancient Arimathea, at an early hour in the evening, where we lodged the first night. This town is pleasantly situated on a gentle elevation, about twelve miles from the Holy City, and is only remarkable for its ruins, and, as some writers say, the tomb of St. George, the patron saint of the English crusaders. In the morning, we took leave of our holy entertainers at the Latin Convent, and after a perilous and fatiguing ride over the summits and through the gorges of the mountains, we arrived under the lofty walls of Jerusalem as the bright, full moon was wheeling over the surrounding hills. With as little delay as possible, the gates were thrown open to us, and our numerous cavalcade was forthwith conducted to the Greek Convent.

Animated by an enthusiasm which the holy relics and the ground on which I stood were so eminently calculated to inspire, you may possibly conceive my emotions, but it is in vain for me to attempt to impart them on paper. Not an object within the enlarged boundaries of the city, but calls up in the mind the memorable events of the Christian era, and invests the fallen "daughter of Zion," though now desolate and dark, with an interest far transcending all the cities of the East.

Jerusalem is situated in a mountainous region, and rests on a substratum of soft white free stone, but partially covered with red earth. It is supposed to have been founded by the high priest Melchizedek, about 2,000 years before the birth of Christ. He gave it the name of Salem, or Peace—a name ill assorted with its destiny. It has been the victim of a thousand sieges and revolutions, and her rocks and barren hills are still red with Christian blood. Its first conquerors, the Jebusites, conferred upon it the name of Jerusalem, which it has retained ever since. The original Temple was destroyed in the year of the world 3513, or 500 years B. C. and about forty years after the crucifixion it was plundered and again overthrown by the Pagans. Although Constantine and his pious mother once rescued it from idolatry and desolation, the city has since passed through various calamities and changes of government, and is finally humbled beneath the undisputed power of the Turk. The walls, which probably at an early period extended northward much beyond their present limits, now embrace on the east, west, and south,

many of the interesting objects of sacred history, which were formerly without them.

Immediately after our morning meal, we repaired to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, an immense structure, erected in the early part of the fourth century, by Helena, mother of Constantine. It covers the summit of Mount Calvary, and encloses, and sanctifies the places of the Saviour's sufferings and degradation. The building has been more or less injured by time and revolutions; but is now in very good repair. Rich donations from Christian princes and devotees every where embellish it; but the Turks have control over all here, and until very recently, exacted a tribute from visitors and pilgrims to the Christian shrine. They, however, generally respect the motives that prompt to pilgrimages, and I must acknowledge that, for Turks, they treated us with marked civility.

Among other sects, two or three Catholic Priests perform service in this church; which is opened at stated periods for the exercises of devotion, under the various religious rituals of its several possessors. Here the unbloody sacrifice of the mass is celebrated on the very spot, consecrated by the bloody sacrifice of which it is commemorative. You may well imagine that on entering this holy edifice, my feelings must have been powerfully affected. I was indeed overwhelmed with the awful sublimity of the place. There at the entrance of the vestibule was the stone on which the dead body of Christ had been placed for anointment after the crucifixion. Here the place of the passion; there the aperture in the rock in which the cross was set, now enriched by a massive plate of silver, embossed with allegorical illustrations of his death. Here we beheld "where the rock was rent," and there the Holy Sepulchre. This splendid Mausoleum stands in the centre of a rotunda, whose dome is crowned by a radiant cupola. It is superbly covered with damask hangings, richly embroidered with gold. It faces the east, and immediately in front a small chapel has been erected to commemorate the spot where the angel is supposed to have appeared to the two Marys. In advance of this is the vault where the Redeemer is said to have been temporarily interred. It is six feet square and eight feet high, entirely lined with marble, and hung with azure silk. Flowers bedewed with rose-water, are strewn around the apartment; and over the slab, where the body lay, are suspended forty or fifty ever-burning lamps, wrought of gold and silver of the finest workmanship. These are the gifts of distinguished individuals of the various sects of the Christian church.

In the aisle north of the sepulchre, is the place where Christ is supposed to have appeared to the Magdalen, the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, the place where he was tortured with the crown of thorns, and the pillar to which he was bound, while being scourged in the Court of the Judgment Hall. The mound on which the Cross was planted, retains its original elevation, the surface having been sufficiently graded to admit of a smooth marble pavement. It is eighteen feet above the level of the floor, and is approached by a flight of twenty-one steps, over the altar in front are thirteen lamps, which are constantly burning. While we were there, crowds of votaries, of different sects, thronged the various altars of the Church, in the performance of their several devotions. In passing the *via dolorosa* towards the Mount of Olives the Monks pointed out to us the Dungeon in which our Saviour had been imprisoned, and the hall where Pilate presided in the Judgment Seat. The ruins of the house of the Roman Governor now constitute a portion of the Turkish Seraglio.

From the top of the Mount of Olives, the supposed place of the ascension, we had an extensive view of the Dead Sea, the river Jordan and the country beyond. Immediately at our feet lay Jerusalem, the Garden of Gethsemane, the Sepulchre of the Virgin Mary, the brook of Kedron and the pools of Bethesda and Siloam in the valley of Jehosaphat. The brook Kedron and the pool of Bethesda are nearly dry; but the pool of Siloam affords abundance of excellent water, which supplies the city and the suburbs. Here as in Grand Cairo, Alexandria, and all Egypt and Syria, water is carried in goat skins on the backs of porters or asses; and in larger skins on camels, which when filled, resume the shape of the animals from which they may have been taken.

The tomb of the Virgin is a magnificent vault, spacious and tastefully ornamented, and preserved with the utmost care. The Garden of Gethsemane is not only remarkable for the agony of Christ, and treachery of Judas, but it is at this day distinguished for eight lofty olive trees, which, it is said, were flourishing at the birth of our Saviour; the Fathers have a record of their existence, A. D. 800, and some of them believe they were living at the period of the advent.

A splendid Mosque now occupies the site of the Temple. No Christian foot can enter there in safety. The rash intruder must either resign his life, or abjure his religion.

A short distance on the right of the Mount of Olives, is a smaller eminence, where it is supposed the Angel addressed the Apostles. A small chapel is erected on the summit. On the south side of the

city is a deep valley or ravine, called Hinnin, or Hinnom—probably the valley of the son of Hinnom, spoken of in Holy Writ—where the offal of the town was cast and consumed by a constant fire; hence, in the opinion of many, the derivation of the word Hell.

The Olive tree every where abounds in this country; among the rocks and on the sides of the Mount of Olives, they flourish luxuriantly. The valley of Jehosaphat is covered with them, and they add to the solemn seclusion of the tombs of Jehosaphat, Absalom, and Zachariah. These mausoleums are cut on the face of a solid rock, and appear to have had no entrances; at least two of them are constructed thus.

Bethlehem is built on a hill of a very uneven surface, and contains a population of 1500 or 2000. The stable, the birth place of Christ, is of the construction of modern stables, containing stalls, &c., and one is pointed out by the Monks as that in which he was born. It is cut out of the soft rock of the country, after the fashion of stables generally, and is no otherwise remarkable in its appearance, excepting the small embellishments with which it is surrounded. An extensive church and convent cover the place, and the stall is decorated with the sumptuous trappings of devotion. At the convent we were entertained with great kindness. Thirty eight of us partook of an excellent dinner, prepared by the venerable Fathers, who all, save the superior, waited upon us with every attention during the repast. The Pasha and his son had recently been there; and, as we were informed, had frequently shared their hospitality: it is said, moreover, that he is indifferent about the Mahomedan faith.

In these countries, where inns are unknown, convents supply their place, or rather continue to be used for one of the principal purposes of their establishment—the entertaining of the wayfaring man, especially the penniless stranger. The revolt in the city of Jerusalem, which had but a few weeks before our arrival been subdued, caused several thousand of the citizens to retreat for refuge into the principal Franciscan convent. So great a crowd produced the plague in the establishment, which kept it under quarantine during the three days we tarried in the town. We therefore had to put up with inferior accommodations at the Greek convent; but as Pilgrims to the Holy Land it was unbecoming in us to complain at trifling inconveniences; and so we thanked the Monks for their courtesy, and wended our way to the ships again.

VALUE OF TEMPERANCE.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Mr. Buckingham, the celebrated Oriental traveller, and who is now a member of the British Parliament, delivered at Liverpool, some time since, a lecture on temperance, in the course of which he made some curious statements. During his long voyages, in which he had experienced weather both hot and cold, he had never, he said, found any advantage in the use of ardent spirits. He had offered to seamen, in lieu of ardent spirits, coffee, tea, and other luxuries; and those who had accepted his offer, had experienced, even by the admission of their comrades, better health and spirits than themselves. The officers always selected the abstainers, in preference to the others, in cases of difficulty or danger, finding from experience that they were more to be depended on. During his journeys by land, he had visited Cairo, Damascus, Aleppo, Ispahan, and other large cities; he had traversed Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Arabia, and had resided six years in Hindostan; and yet, in those Mahometan and Pagan countries, in which he could not, from first to last, have seen fewer than three millions of people; he had not met with more than twenty drunkards. But he had not been three hours in his native country, on his return home, before he had seen fifty: this was at Portsmouth, the place of his debarkation. Now as England professed Christianity, he believed that if she abandoned the sin of drunkenness, she would exhibit a brighter spectacle than any other country on the earth. The strongest race of men he had ever seen, were natives of the Himalaya Mountains, who came to Calcutta as wrestlers. They had been pitted against British sailors and soldiers, all picked men; and it had been found that one of them was a match for three Britons; yet these men had never drunk anything stronger than milk. Mr. Buckingham said that he himself once travelled on horseback from Diarbeker to Bagdad, a distance of 800 miles, when the thermometer ranged from 100 to 130 degrees. He had performed the journey in 10 days, drinking water only, and yet was as fresh at the journey's end as when he set out.

We have selected the above particulars as being both interesting and valuable; for though this journal is not the organ of any Temperance Society, there appears no good reason why we should not occasionally lend our aid in the furtherance of a good cause. This country has been as much disgraced by drunkenness as perhaps any other in the world, so that it is well for our citizens generally to know that other countries, not blessed with Christianity, have yet, in this respect, not fallen so low a state of degradation. Let us soberly reflect.

Who would fill a drunkard's grave?

CONVENTION BILL.

AN ACT

Concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

Whereas the General Assembly of North Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority of the free men of the State are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified; and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents; and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained; therefore

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in the state, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January, 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the free men of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed shall fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or, if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors in the place of him or them who fail to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace, or freeholder, to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

II. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in this state to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d of April next; when and where all persons qualified by the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a Convention voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a Convention, voting in the same way, "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

III. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the Clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

IV. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a Convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the state, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates in the convention at the same places, and under the same rules as prescribed for holding other state elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

V. Be it further enacted, That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on convention shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner herein before pointed out.

VI. Be it further enacted, That the several County Courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other State elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is. And it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

VII. Be it further enacted, That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said Convention. And all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the state one year previous to; and shall continue to be so resident at the time of election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention: Provided he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present Constitution.

VIII. Be it further enacted, That each county in this state shall be entitled to elect two Delegates to said Convention, and no more.

IX. Be it further enacted, That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy; and the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Ra-

leigh, on the first Thursday in June next; and provided that a quorum does not attend on the day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present; and a majority of delegates elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

X. Be it further enacted, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this Convention, by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1834, entitled, "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people; so help me God.

XI. Be it further enacted, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the Convention; and also to pay each member of Convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the Convention.

XII. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each County Court Clerk in the State, and cause it to be published until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the State.

XIII. Be it further enacted, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes "for Convention," and the latter by the vote "no Convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: That the said convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected and assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the Constitution of this state, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than thirty-four or more than fifty, to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods, by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof: Provided, that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a senatorial district. 2d. That the said Convention shall form and devise a further amendment to the said constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty, exclusive of borough members, which the Convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part; and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population, viz, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods; but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3rd. That the said convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said Constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county: Provided, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing Constitution of this State. 4th. That said convention may also consider of, and, in their discretion, propose the following other amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, to wit: So as, 1st. To abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons. 2d. To disqualify members of the Assembly and officers of the State, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of this state, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of this State or of the United States, or any other government whatsoever. 3rd. To provide that capitation tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the State. 4th. To provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practiced. 5th. To compel the members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* , in the election of officers whose appointment is conferred on that body. 6th. To amend the thirty-second article of the Constitution of the State. 7th. To provide for supplying vacancies

in the General Assembly of this State, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. 8th. To provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of Assembly and officers of state, and provide for their election every two years. 9th. To provide for the election of Governor of the State by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons; and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said Convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made; and shall submit such amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the State; but they shall not alter any other article of the Constitution or Bill of Rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are hereinafter enumerated.

XIV. *Be it further enacted*, That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act shall be found "for convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people, by their vote as aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said Convention the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing Constitution of the State, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

XV. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Convention, after having adopted amendments to the constitution in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same, by the people or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the constitution as altered and amended.

XVI. *Be it further enacted*, That the Convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the Constitution of the State. Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 6th January, 1835.

WM. J. ALEXANDER, S. H. C.
WM. D. MOSELEY, S. S.

AN ACT

Supplemental to an act, passed at the present session, entitled *An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina*.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner, and under the same form, regulations, and restrictions, as were prescribed and adopted in an act, passed at the present session, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina." That the said convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, so as 1st. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2nd. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and others officers of the State, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal practices in office. 3rd. To provide that upon conviction of any justice of the peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said justice rendered forever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4th. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of both branches of the Legislature. 5th. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6th. And to provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7th. To provide that no judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts shall, whilst retaining their judicial office, be eligible to any other, except to the Supreme Court Bench.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That should the people decide in favor of a call of a Convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said Convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and in their discretion propose, the above additional amendments to the said Constitution, or any of them. Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 9th January, 1835.

WM. J. ALEXANDER, S. H. C.
WM. D. MOSELEY, S. S.

Seduction.—A verdict for \$4,500 damages, and costs, was rendered in New-York, on the 18th inst. against the defendant in a cause brought before the Circuit Court, Judge Edwards presiding, by a mother, to recover damages for loss of services of her daughter, who had been seduced under promise of marriage.

Gen. James Thomas has been re-elected Governor of Maryland, with great unanimity.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, January 23.

The act of the last session of the Legislature, concerning a Convention for amending the Constitution of the state, will be found in our paper to-day. We need not ask for it the attention of our readers; the important matters to which it relates will cause it to be read with interest.

We have received the second number of the "SOUTHERN CHURCHMAN," a new religious paper, published at Richmond, Virginia, by the Rev. William F. Lee. It is very neatly printed, and the specimen before us indicates that it will be a very interesting and useful publication. It is to be published weekly, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum in advance, or three dollars if not paid within six months.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, a resolution declaring "that it is inexpedient at present to adopt any legislative measures in regard to the state of affairs between this country and France," has been adopted, by a unanimous vote, one senator only being absent.

The Senate has been engaged a good deal of the past week in the consideration of executive business. The only subject which has given rise to much debate, is the bill granting indemnity to citizens of the United States for spoliation committed by France on American commerce prior to the year 1800. The blank in the bill has been filled with 5,000,000 dollars.

In the House of Representatives, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Hamer: the house at first refused to consider the resolution, but subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and the subject is now before the house:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the constitution of the United States, so as to limit the service of the Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts to a term of years.

Mr. H. Everett offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this house a copy of any order given by him to the commissioner of pensions, directing the suspension of the allowance of pensioners under the act of 7th June 1832.

Mr. Gamble submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to digest and prepare, and communicate to this house, a detailed plan by which the public revenue of the United States may be collected, safely kept, and disbursed, without the agency of a bank or banks, either state or national.

James M. Wayne, of Georgia, has been appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, to be one of the associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of William Johnson, deceased.

In consequence of this appointment Mr. Wayne has resigned his seat in the House of Representatives.

Judge Duval has resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and Roger B. Taney has been nominated by the President to succeed him.

Mad Dogs.—For some weeks past considerable alarm has been created in this county by the appearance of several Mad Dogs in this village and other parts of the county. Too much caution cannot be observed. *Oxford Examiner*.

The Legislature of New York convened at Albany on Monday the 5th inst. Already notices have been given of intended applications for charters of new banks, and increase of capital of old ones, to the amount of \$5,920,000. Applications for Rail Road charters are also in contemplation with a capital of \$4,450,000.

The Senate of Ohio, has voted, 17 to 16, for the execution of criminals in private. A proposition in the same body, to abolish the punishment of death, was negatived by a vote of 24 to 9.

A bill to construct a Rail Rod from Columbus to Pensacola, has passed both branches of the Legislature of Alabama. The subscribers are incorporated under the title of "the Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Rail Road Company."

Another Bill to incorporate "the Mobile, Tuscaloosa, and Tennessee Rail Road Company," has been reported in the House.

Of the persons indicted for a participation in the riot and arson by which the Ursuline convent at Charlestown, Mass. was destroyed in June last, the boy Marvin Marey is the only one convicted. He was charged with the crime of arson, for which he will be sentenced to the state prison for life.

The thermometer at New Haven, Conn. at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. was 33 degrees below zero. For forty years the mercury had not before

been lower than 16°. In the famed cold winter of '79—80, according to the notes of President Stiles, in the month of January, the mercury descended only to 19°. On Sunday the 4th inst. at New Lebanon, N. Y., the mercury sunk to 39° below 0, and became congealed and immoveable—a greater degree of cold than has ever before been noticed in any part of the United States.

The passengers who started for New York from Philadelphia on Monday morning, the 5th inst. did not arrive until Tuesday afternoon. When the cars reached the deep cut through which the road passes, a few miles the other side of Amboy, it was found completely blocked up with snow, which had drifted in a mass from twenty to thirty feet in height.

New Catholic See.—Vincennes has lately been erected into a Catholic See by "Gregory XVI. Sovereign Pontiff." The Diocese consists of Indiana and the eastern part of Illinois.

Mr. Benton is not a candidate for the Vice Presidency. In a very long letter, published in the Globe, he declines the nomination of the Mississippi Convention.

FRENCH CLAIMS.

We are not satisfied, from the intelligence received by the last arrival, that our claims on France are on the point of adjustment, though many of our contemporaries seem to rely on such a consummation. It appears certain, however, that the King and his Ministry are strongly prepossessed in our favor, and will make every exertion to carry a bill of indemnity through the Chambers, at the earliest period possible. Its success is, nevertheless, doubtful; and the effect of the language of the President's Message on the temper of the Deputies and the people remains to be tested. A meeting of the merchants of Havre was held at the Exchange the day before the Charlemagne sailed, with the design of addressing the Chambers in favor of satisfying our claim. The project was, however, defeated by one vote, and an attempt to reconsider it voted down by a greater majority. The ground taken in opposition was mainly that such a memorial would be disrespectful and insulting to the Chambers.

P. S. The publication of the correspondence of our Ambassador with the French Secretary, as well as with his own government at Washington, which has just been communicated to Congress in obedience to a call of the House, gives no new aspect to the affair; but it renders us more than ever sanguine that the difficulty must and will be arranged without a result to hostilities. France must see that her interests, no less than our own, will be fatally affected by a resort to the ultimate arbitrer, and the acknowledgement and satisfaction of our claims at the present session of the Chambers seems more than ever probable. We fervently hope that no dark cloud will intervene to mar the gladdening prospect.

New-Yorker.

We were on Friday shown, says the National Intelligencer, a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability at Paris, under-date of December 1st, from which we are allowed to make the following extract: "The general impression here is, that the Chambers will refuse the appropriation for the payment of the twenty-five millions (of francs.) I have talked with many of the Deputies, and almost all are of that opinion. The question will be brought up early, and will be made a Ministerial one; and, if the appropriation be not made, the Ministry will go out."

The Legislature of Delaware convened on Tuesday the 5th inst. The resignation of Mr. Clayton was not accepted, and a strong remonstrance against it has, we understand, been addressed to him, signed by the entire Whig delegation in both houses. On the 8th, the two houses assembled in joint meeting to ballot for a United States Senator, for six years, from the 3d of March next, and on the first ballot, Mr. Clayton was re-elected by just two-thirds of all the members.

This result is a just tribute to the able and faithful service rendered by this distinguished senator; and is as creditable to the patriotic little state, as it is honorable to him. *U. S. Telegraph*.

The Plymouth Pilgrims.—Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts, in a letter recently published, states, that the first written constitution that can be found in the history of civilized nations, was formed by the Pilgrims, in the cabin of the May Flower, before they had set their feet on the shores of America. That was a voluntary association, formed by those extraordinary emigrants, for the government of the colony they were about to establish, and for the regulation of their own individual conduct. It contains, in brief but emphatic terms, the fundamental principles, which constitute the basis of our free representative systems, and from which have grown all the written constitutions of the several states of this united republic. Indeed, the example has extended its influence far beyond the limits of the nation, the foundation of which they were then preparing to lay.

Cross Roads and Hawfields Temperance Society.

At a meeting of the Cross-Roads and Hawfields Temperance Society, held at the Hawfields meeting house on the 25th of December last, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our next meeting be held at Green Spring, on the last Thursday and Friday in February next, and that the members of all the Temperance Societies in the county be invited to attend, to devise ways and means for the furtherance of the temperance reform.

Resolved, That the Rev. Professor Phillips, and the Rev. Mr. Price of Hillsborough, be each invited to preach a sermon on the occasion; and that Mr. William J. Bingham be invited to deliver an address.

Resolved, That Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, be invited to attend and lend their aid to the good cause.

Resolved further, That the recording secretary forward a copy of the above resolutions for insertion in the Hillsborough Recorder.

JOHN R. FAUCETT,
Recording Secretary.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New-Yorker.

ENGLAND.—Sir Robert Peel has returned express from Rome via Paris, and was expected in London on the 9th, having left at Canterbury on the night of the 7th. No doubt is entertained of his acceptance of the Premiership, and the immediate construction and announcement of a Tory or Conservative Ministry.

FRANCE.—The reinstated Ministry has obtained a complete victory in the Chamber of Deputies, in the adoption of an Address to the King, by a majority of 67—the vote being 184 Ministerial and 117 opposition. Great exultation is evinced by the government presses, and a corresponding strain of lamentation indulged by their antagonists.

We hope this secures the full ascendancy of the Ministry, at least until our claims shall have been adjusted; but we are not without apprehensions on this head.

SPAIN.—The state of affairs in the Peninsula is not materially altered since our last advices; though the prospects of the Queen's party are essentially brightened since the command of the Constitutional forces was entrusted to the veteran Mina. There is a rumor that Mina had defeated Zumalacarre in a general engagement, in which the latter lost 1800 men; and, although this is improbable, it appears certain that his lieutenants have obtained decided advantages in some partisan collisions. In one of them, a Carlist battalion under Colonel Mancho was attacked by Brigadier Linares, and dispersed with great slaughter. Mancho himself was taken prisoner, and according to the barbarous usage of the war, immediately shot.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon advices had reached Falmouth to the 2d of December, announcing that the Queen Donna Maria was married by proxy to the Duke of Leuchtenburgh. (the Duke of Terceira officiating) on the 1st, when the greatest enthusiasm was displayed by all parties in Lisbon, and the public rejoicings are described as having been general and splendid. A Portuguese corvette, with the Duke of Leuchtenburgh on board, arrived at Gibraltar on the 16th Nov.

MEXICO.—Intelligence has been received from Vera Cruz to the 30th Nov. by the arrival of the Mexican at this port. The most interesting news consists of the continued depredations of the savages on the northern frontier of the state of New Mexico. The people express apprehensions of absolute extermination, unless greater energy and action among themselves is resorted to. Their nearest military commandancy is 900 miles, and the seat of the general government about 2100 miles. These are distances too great to look for any effective relief, except in their own efforts. The Indians in the meantime are successful in their inroads, active and bent upon their destruction.

The general condition of Mexico, and the other South American governments, is said to be tranquil.

The following article from the Monthly Magazine shows the deplorable character of the warfare now carried on in Spain:

Zumalacarre and Rodil.—At the battle of Los Campos de Laron, Zumalacarre defeated a division of Rodil's army under the command of Gen. Caradot. Among the prisoners taken by the Carlists were the Conde de Villa Manuel, a grandee of Spain, and several officers of rank. Zumalacarre, who has not the reputation of being a blood thirsty ruffian, immediately despatched a courier to Rodil, informing him of these noblemen and officers being in custody, and offering to exchange them for several officers of his own who had been taken previously in Biscay and Guipuscoa. In the meantime the prisoners shared the table of their captor, and were treated with all the respect due to their rank. In two days the courier returned, and found the General seated with his prisoners at his mess, over a *puchero*. Rodil's letter was instantly opened, and contained the fol-

lowing laconic reply:—"The officers you require I have already shot." The fate of the unfortunate nobleman and his officers is soon told. "Gentlemen," said Zumalacarre, throwing the letter to them, "I am sorry it is so, but there is no alternative. Blood for blood! Send for the confessor; for you have but a few minutes to live!" And, in effect, they were dragged from the very table at which they had been seated together, and shot in the court yard!—*Monthly Magazine*.

Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fr.	Sat.
23 Friday,	6 59 5	1					
24 Saturday,	6 58 5	2					
25 Sunday,	6 58 5	2					
26 Monday,	6 57 5	3					
27 Tuesday,	6 56 5	4					
28 Wednesday,	6 55 5	5					
29 Thursday,	6 54 5	6					

MOON'S PHASES.	First.	Full.	Last.	New.
" "	6 4 23 a.m.	14 4 0 a.m.	21 3 38 a.m.	28 3 54 a.m.

ORANGE COUNTY.

November Term, 1834.

ORDERED, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the office of REGISTER for this county is vacant, and that a majority of the Justices of the Peace for said county are requested to attend at the next Court, for the purpose of electing a Register to fill said office.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

January 22. 56—5w

Will be Sold,

ON Saturday the 7th day of February next, at the house of Mr. Dennis Heart, in the town of Hillsborough,

A Bureau, Bedstead, Looking-Glass, Side-Saddle, and other furniture, the property of the late George M. Johnston, deceased. A credit of six months will be given.

CH. W. JOHNSTON, Adm'r.

January 20. 56—

STRAYED

FROM Mr. Cain's, six miles below Oxford, on the 30th of December last, a Bay FILLY, three years old last summer, about five feet high, black legs, mane and tail, small star in her forehead, and a large saddle spot on the near side, extending a little across the back bone. She was seen on the 1st of January at Stephen Baggett's, three miles this side of Oxford, on the Carrington road. A liberal compensation will be given for her delivery to the Rev. Thomas Mott, at Oxford, or to the subscriber at Hillsborough.

JAMES PHILLIPS.

January 21. 56—3w

HILLSBOROUGH

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having resumed the superintendence of this institution, pledges himself to watch with fidelity over its interests, and to devote to it as much of his time and attention as may be necessary to promote good order, and ensure a proper regard to the morals and scholarship of its pupils. The character which this school has long sustained before the public, renders unnecessary any of the usual appeals to attract attention and procure patronage. The same experienced instructress will continue her labours, assisted by such other teachers as the wants of the school may require.

The next session will commence on Thursday the 8th inst. Price of tuition from \$10 50 to \$15 50 per session. Music \$24. Drawing and Painting \$10. Board from \$8 to \$9 per month.

WILLIAM M. GREEN,

Superintendent.

January 1835. 54—3w

New Blacksmith Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Blacksmith's Shop in the town of Hillsborough, between the Female Academy and the Maine street, where he intends carrying on the

Blacksmith Business,

in all its branches, and asks a share of their patronage. His prices are low, and his terms accommodating.

He will give 4 cents in cash, or 4½ in work, for 1000 bushels of Coal.

JOHN RIDER.

January 15. 55—

THE HIGH BRED

ENGLISH HORSE

CONTRACT,

IS now at his stand, the breeder of fine horses are requested to call and see him; season commences 1st of February, ends 15th June. For particulars see handbills.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

January 15 55—

Town Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of an act of assembly passed in the year 1830, will be offered for sale, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 30th January inst., on a credit of twelve months; one LOT OF LAND No. —, containing about four acres, lying immediately on the river in the extreme south west corner of the Town. Also one other LOT, containing one acre, No. —, lying on the south east corner of King and Oconee streets. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser.

By order of the Commissioners,

THOS. CLANCY, Clerk.

January 3 54—

Land and Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his Plantation and Mill on New Hope, five and a half miles from Hillsborough and nine and a half from Chapel Hill, containing one hundred and seventy-four acres of land, the half of which is cleared, has on it an Overshot Mill, in good order, having lately been rebuilt; and a Dwelling house, with necessary out houses, three acres of first rate watered meadow, and an apple orchard. There is no farm in this section of the state contains equal advantages. I will sell a bargain, as I am determined to remove to the west. Those wishing to purchase can view the premises, when the terms will be made known.

JOHN BROWN.

January 8 54—3w



From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

NEW YEAR'S EWE.

"THE CLOCK TOLLS TWELVE"

Ah hark! while from the brazen mouth
Of yonder steeple's olden bell;
What solemn tones once more ring forth
The tale of vanished time to tell:
Hark how they fall upon the ear,
Like death dirge of the parting year.

Alas my friends, that mournful strain,
Tells us another year has flown
To join the dark, funeral train
Of days, and years, and ages gone!
Of years that once were young and gay,
Of ages lost—and pass'd away.

Then, brethren, as we meet this night,
Where friendship's smile each bosom cheers,
O, let us turn our saddest sight
To the dim host of other years,
And think with sober, serious thought,
On all the good and ill they brought.

And as with tearful eye we view
Their dusky band, we'll call to mind
The friends that were—the tried, the true—
The noble, generous and kind;
Friends that no ill could ever estrange,
True hearts that death alone could change.

Alas! how many, one by one,
Bright hearts that used to mingle here,
To their dim, shadowy homes have gone,
Since last we wept the parting year:
How many an eye then beaming bright,
Lies darkling in the grave this night.

And soon again old Time shall bring
To her last hour the coming year;
And hearts as sad as ours shall sing
Their wail o'er some now mingling here:
And hearts as sad as ours shall sing
In the dark tomb shall mouldering lie.

But oh, my friends, why starts the tear,
Why heaves the sigh these thoughts to trace?
The honest, upright heart need fear
No terror from death's cold embrace.
For all the good, and kind, and wise,
Immortal from the tomb shall rise.

December 31st, 1834. W.

From the Cincinnati Mirror.

GERTRUDE BEVERLY.

BY MRS. JULIA L. DUFONT.

—Is this my own reflection?
Prishee tell me, is this the first true mirror
I have looked in?
ANON.

Gertrude Beverly, an orphan and an heiress, had grown up with all the manifold privileges and immunities, to which an heiress has prescriptive rights; "a charter large as the winds," withal, to enact whatever part she chose, of folly or wisdom. An invitation from the Ellisons, an amiable and quiet family, in a quiet village, some two days journey from her native city, and the sudden caprice of the moment, determined her to spend with them the two remaining months of her minority. Though very distant, they were her nearest surviving relatives, and had therefore some claim upon her attention. A creature of fashionable fantasies, gay, volatile, vain, and conscious of power, dressed in the extreme of fashionable elegance, and seeming to regard life rather as a pageant than a mere every day concern, she arrived at the neat and secluded mansion. "I shall not like her," thought Mrs. Ellison as she ushered her into her snug little parlor; but Mrs. Ellison was mistaken. "How terribly proud she must be," thought the sober though kind-hearted matron, as she stood waiting the unclanking and unbending of her guest; but this idea also was of but transient dominance. Miss Beverly's eyes—Mrs. Ellison could not exactly tell whether they were blue or black—were lifted to her face; and how very beautiful, was the next thought that succeeded. It forced itself, indeed, into almost audible utterance, as the clustering locks of golden brown were thrown back from her bright forehead like a flood of sunlight, and her countenance, beaming with open trust and sunny emotions, was turned fully towards her censor. But she is shocking giddy, said the imposing shake of the head which next followed, as Gertrude, upon whom her new position seemed to have imposed as little check as the transfer from one tree to another does upon the glad notes of the forest bird, ran on from one theme of trifling to another in rapid succession: still her new friends listened, and Gertrude still ran on; and by degrees, they forgot to remember, that wisdom was so altogether more proper than folly. Her smile was so bright, it pervaded every little corner of the heart; her merry laugh came over one like a sound of springs, and her voice, soft, rich, and full of musical intonation, was a continuous tide of melody.

I am afraid, my dear, you will be sadly lost in so very retired a place as this, said Mrs. Ellison, as the day wore away; but the teacher of the female seminary here, an amiable and highly accomplished girl, is at this time our boarder, and you will find in her a gifted and agreeable companion. Some demure old maid, I suppose, thought Miss Beverly; and still worse, a blue stocking. Good angels defend me if—Miss Hartland, Miss Beverly, interrupted Mrs. Ellison, as a

young woman apparently scarcely eighteen, with a pale, mild countenance of singular beauty, at that moment entered. I hope, my dear young ladies, you will soon be friends. If not equally unfortunate, you are both orphans, and this should be a link of sympathy between you.

Is that the young woman you spoke of, my dear Mrs. Ellison? exclaimed Gertrude the moment that Miss Hartland left the room; why you told me—not exactly told me; but I had an idea that she was so very different; she is so young, and so extremely lovely. Gladly would I cultivate her friendship; but methinks, I should know as little how to speak to her as to a beautiful engraving.

You will find a far deeper interest in the character of Eliza Hartland, than mere beauty can afford. She has been reared in all the elegancies of wealth and high fashion; but the death of her parents, while it revealed the ruin that had been gradually settling upon their fortune, threw her at the age of fifteen upon the single support of a young brother, whose education was yet unfinished, and who had scarcely given a thought to any pursuit of life, but the collegiate studies from which he was then so unexpectedly called. But a noble fellow with a self sustained spirit, that could bend itself to the exigencies of life, though it could not be bowed to dependence or despondency. The creditors of his father were disposed to be lenient in behalf of the unprovided orphans; but far from seeking, he would admit of no commutation; and the minutest article of the estate, even those which had been already appropriated to himself and sister, were finally disposed of, that not a farthing should be left unpaid. This rigid justice was not without its effect. His character was at once firmly based; and an employment in an extensive mercantile establishment, enabled him at once to continue his sister at the fashionable school where she had been placed by her parents. But Eliza shared his own proud virtues. She knew her brother still cherished a strong preference for the profession to which he had been originally destined, and that with only himself to provide for, he might yet attain it. She early looked forward to the time when her own exertions would secure her support, and with an untiring industry that could not fail of attaining its object, she strove to perfect herself in those branches of female accomplishment which she now regarded, not as mere embellishments, but as attainments positively enforced by gratitude and duty. Her native gentleness of manners, and elevation of character, were favorable to her purpose; and it is more than a year since she has been the principal teacher in the young ladies' seminary of this place. Her brother has devoted himself to his favorite profession, and is at this time attending a course of law lectures in your own city.

Quite a tale of romance, said Miss Beverly; and truly Miss Hartland's countenance is in fine keeping with the character of a heroine; with that calm, pure brow of hers, and eyes that when you look into them, you feel as if looking down into deep waters when the moon is shining on them. Oh, I know we shall be friends. You know, my dear madam, there was never a heroine without some dear, dear friends to act as a foil; and I have just come to take that place. How very fortunate! We shall love one another so entirely.

But Miss Beverly was also mistaken. Eliza Hartland's manner towards her was from the first as gentle as a sister's; and it would have been difficult to define the kind of distance it still preserved. There was nothing in it of avoidance or coldness; and yet there was an impalpable something that drew around her a line like a magic circle, over which no advance of familiarity might be urged. Her faculties were at all times called in to the readiest requisition, to oblige Miss Beverly. She sang for her—played for her—sketched for her—drew patterns for her—assisted at her toilette, and all this with the most perfect pleasure; but here their intelligence stopped; and Gertrude, who had planned unbounded miffence towards the indigent orphan, found it impossible to make any return for her daily acts of kindness. Eliza had no wants—no desires—no fancies—no sorrows to communicate—no lost privileges to regret. If Gertrude sometimes tossed over the elegant baubles and costly ornaments which form so large a part of female expenditure to find some offering for her friend—when she had made selection, Eliza had quietly withdrawn. If when an occasional shade upon Eliza's brow told of remembered griefs, or the weariness of unremitting exertion, she would have proffered sympathy, the shade was thrown off as soon as noted, and succeeded by a smile of placid sweetness.

She is a strange girl, thought Gertrude Beverly; can all this be pride? Pride! under that meek and gentle bearing!—the idea was preposterous. Has she no heart? A thousand instances, even the expression of her countenance at that moment, gave answer; for she was speaking of her brother's expected return, and there was a new and animated light in her calm eye.

And is this brother of yours, whose promised coming has given so rich a tint to your cheek, is he much like you, Eliza?

Oh, he is all—but Miss Hartland

checked herself and laughed at the half spoken eulogy, while she added, you will consider him a very selfish animal, for he is too much engrossed in his own pursuits to take any part in general society.

General society! repeated Gertrude, mentally; and with this, I suppose then, I am still to be classed. The brother at last came, and it was then that the full flood of Eliza's deep, though still spirit, poured itself out in the strong flow of affectionate gladness. It was met too, by all the unsuppressed ardor of a brother's holiest, fondest love, while it is yet the tenderest tie that the young heart owns; and Gertrude Beverly felt, perhaps for the first time, that the hidden wealth of the soul scatters a glory upon the path of life, not caught from its imposing splendors. Ethwald Hartland—I was going to describe him; but how very idle. Some thousand of written portraits, thanks to our predecessors, who have spared us the want of original likenesses, embrace all that can be told of dark eyes, intellectual brows, and fine figures. That distinctive something which after all constitutes the character of the whole, which rendered Ethwald Hartland at once a being, separate from all whom Gertrude Beverly had met in her long round of gaiety—language has no signs for it. Among worshippers at the shrine of the lovely heiress, there had been more than one distinguished in the circles of elegance and high life; but it was with the young and nameless Hartland that Gertrude felt for the first time, the consciousness of a superior presence.

He spent a half hour with his sister every evening, and as the reserve imposed by the fair stranger gradually wore away, he gave new life and impulse to the fireside circle. The gathered treasures of a cultivated mind, flashing in its own light like gems to the sun—the refinements of just taste, and the fervor of deep feelings—these gave a tone to the society of Ethwald Hartland, to which Gertrude was a stranger. Eliza, too, was so animated during her brother's visits; no wonder his well known step was heard with quickened pulses; and thus diffusing pleasure around him, what wonder his own eye flashed with a deepened light as he took his seat between his sister and her fair friend. In truth, his half hour became gradually lengthened, and it was evident his wonted pursuits had no longer so very absorbing an influence. Having one day stepped into Miss Hartland's room in her absence, Gertrude's eye was arrested by a pair of plain ear rings, which lay on her table, and the thought struck her of attaching to them the costly drops she wore in her own. While thus engaged she heard Eliza's step on the stairs, and unwilling to be detected till she had completed her little arrangement, she slid into an adjoining chamber. The door was ajar, and the voice of Hartland who entered a few moments after his sister, distinctly reached her.

Where is Miss Beverly? he inquired; I do not often find you alone.

And this is the reason, dear Ethwald, I suppose, that your visits have been somewhat prolonged of late. If so I will call her immediately.

Nonsense, Eliza; though now I have mentioned her, pray what is your estimate of her? Is her mind and character worthy of her face and form?

She is a warm-hearted affectionate girl.

And her mind?

That is no requisite of female loveliness.

Pshaw! Has she intellect enough or not? or that kind of cultivation—

She has all the accomplishments belonging to fashionable life.

Ah! I understand you. She can sing a little, dance exquisitely, draw a little, embroider a little, and is perfectly mistress of the art of personal embellishment. So then, this is all. Why, Gertrude Beverly was formed for something beyond this. Every feature is instinct with higher capabilities. But Eliza, I am glad—from my soul I am—that her personal loveliness is her only charm.

And why?

Because, did you not tell me she is an heiress?

And you would therefore be an unsuccessful wooer.

I would, therefore, be no wooer at all; no, not even were I certain of success. I have no ambition to owe my bread to my wife's inheritance. Yes, Hartland continued, it is well; it is all well, indeed, for were I not a beggar I know not what folly her beauty might lead me to commit. There is a strange charm about her—a sportiveness like that of childhood, giving an interest to her most unmeaning remarks—and her voice, why it thrills through me like a rich instrument to whose tones the accompanying words add nothing.

Ethwald, said Eliza, in a voice of quiet tenderness, you must not give me so much of your time as you have of late. It is a sacrifice you cannot afford.

You are right, my sweet sister, quite right, said her brother, laughing; but there was bitterness in the tone. I will obey you too, as I would an oracle; so good bye, and I will not see you again for a week.

He was faithful to his promise; and when he again called, his manner was changed. There was a deepened glow, too, on Miss Beverly's cheek, not caught from the sun-set's crimson, reflected around her, and mutual restraint seemed

to have chained the feelings of both. The spell of delight was dissolved—they met again in reciprocal reserve, and when soon after Miss Beverly returned to her native city, though the restless eye of Hartland told of troubled emotion, his manner was marked by politeness only. Eliza's adieus were those of kindness; but still the gathered quietude of her brow told a consciousness that they were treading different paths, and for them therefore there could be no green places—no fountains of common. Meanwhile young Hartland completed his preparatory studies, and was now, according to his original purpose, to establish himself in the nearest city.

You will call on Miss Beverly, said Mrs. Ellison, as Hartland was about taking leave; I have a packet for her which I wish you to hand to her yourself. No unwelcome commission, if she may judge by that change of color, and Gertrude will be so glad to see you, though her letters of late are far less cheerful than they were formerly; but I hope it is only that her spirits are getting a little tamed.

The charge indeed was far from being a pleasant one. It was sometime after his arrival, before he could summon sufficient courage to fulfil it, and when he at last knocked at the door of the elegant mansion to which he had been directed, there was an embarrassment in his manner that he had striven vainly to throw off. The deep rich glow of pleasure which lit up the lovely features of Gertrude Beverly, however, at his entrance, operated upon him like a spell, and one glance swept away all recollections of the past and thoughts of the future. Was she indeed changed? or was he self-deluded? She certainly seemed to him far lovelier than he had yet seen her, and there was a tone of thought and of cultivated feeling in her conversation which he had been far from associating with her memory. There was a shade, too, of peculiar pensiveness through which the gleam of her nature still shone its bright gleaming, like sunshine through shadowing foliage, that gave a deepened interest to her exceeding beauty. And this is the being, thought Hartland, whom I deemed but a thing for passing admiration; but if even then I was not master of myself in her presence, what am I now doing here? He rose to depart—he struggled to speak even with coldness, but his voice faltered, and his eye was full of passionate tenderness.

I should be happy to see you sometimes, Mr. Hartland, said Miss Beverly, in a voice of bewildering sweetness. You are not, perhaps, aware—

Hartland trembled from head to foot. Of what?

That I have not the power to draw around me those who are only to be attracted by wealth. You look surprised, but the failure of a guardian, involving the ruin of those consigned to his care, is no singular tale in this world of change, and perhaps after all, I have no reason to repine. Had Gertrude lifted her eyes to those of her auditor, the sudden and intense light that flashed from his might have awakened a doubt of the sympathy she must have reasonably anticipated; but her own were accidentally averted, and the vehement earnestness of his inquiries at once expressed all the interest proper for the occasion.

I have nothing to regret, she continued, as she assured him of the remedilessness of her wrongs; I have learned many a needful lesson from my disappointments; and however I may be forgotten by the crowd, there are still those whose friendship my changed fortune has not alienated. Among these are the family under whose roof I have still a home; and such I shall find in the kind hearted Mrs. Ellison, though I have yet forborne to pain her with the detail of my affairs; and in your gentle and lovely sister; and—and—yourself, Mr. Hartland; for somewhat coldly as you have seemed hitherto to regard me, as an indigent and dependant, Gertrude has now a claim upon your better feelings.

Coldly! repeated Hartland, and his own poverty—his uncertain prospects—his former doubts, were all utterly forgotten. Passion was in his soul, strong, mighty, uncontrollable. Who in such a moment takes counsel of the future? It was only amid the delirious rapture of reciprocal avowal, that he at last remembered he might not make her the sharer of those struggles which yet necessarily awaited him. But hope was fresh in his heart, and his spirit was strong in the consciousness of its own gifts. A brief space, and he trusted he might offer her a home at least secure from want. Gertrude had risen proudly above the loss of fortune, and the strength of character that had buoyed her thus up would still enable her to dispense with its privileges. Pictures of domestic happiness rose upon his soul like rainbows upon the sky, shedding light and beauty and promise upon his path; and Gertrude listened to his impassioned anticipations with frank, though blushing approval. But the guerdon of professional merit, however surely it is but slowly awarded; and the animated hope with which he had looked forward to the meed of intense industry, rapidly yielded to the chill of common reality. Passion is no patient abider of delays; Ethwald soon became restless and miserable, and his daily visits to Gertrude but fed the feverish anxieties of his soul. Gertrude herself decided his struggles.

If, said she, with a smile of cheering confidence, if I am hereafter to be a sharer of your prosperity, let me be also of its preliminary gloom. It is while we are to be barred from life's brighter scenes, that we need the solace of affection. I have indeed a strong trust that the clouds now gathering around you, are but for a season; but if it be otherwise, we will still meet the tempest together. And surely, Ethwald, you cannot, for my sake, hesitate, when you recollect that, while you are striving for wealth, your betrothed is a dependant upon those upon whom she has no claim.

True; this was a point he had not yet argued to himself; but it was decisive. Besides it was ecstasy to be thus urged on, even to madness, by tenderness like Gertrude's; and it now only remained to complete the arrangements for their union. Miss Beverly expressed a strong desire for the supporting presence of Eliza, and a few lines, in which Hartland sketched the recent events, conveyed to the astonished girl the summons to his bridal. She obeyed with alacrity. The shade of distance, which mixed feelings had thrown over her manner towards the gay and brilliant heiress, was melted away as they now met, and one glance told the simply robed and deeply blushing Gertrude, that the interchange of heart, of which she had been so emulous in their former intercourse, might now be attained. Eliza was attended thither by the Ellisons, and they, with the family with whom Gertrude resided, were the only witnesses of the ceremony.

And why must Eliza leave us! inquired Gertrude, the following day, as the former was preparing already for her return. Why should not our home, in future, be her's also?

Hartland's countenance changed. The question awakened him like a blow from the lance of happiness into which love had lulled him. His home! what a world of harassing realities the term had conjured up. He felt himself arraigned for his precipitancy, and a train of musings upon that future, upon which not only his own fate, but that of her whom he so passionately loved, was now cast, absorbed his every faculty. Gertrude leaned towards him, and placed her fair hand in his; but a smothered sigh was the only response. There was a playful light upon her features, mingled with an expression of deep feeling, that gave a kind of shifting radiance to her whole countenance.

Ethwald, she softly murmured, as she drew away the hand he had pressed upon his brow, what would you think of her who would stoop to obtain a husband by stratagem?

Stratagem! Aye, is there any statute by which a husband so obtained might receive redress for the fraud? Or would it be a new case in court?

Hartland smiled upon the lovely querist; but there was something in her speaking features which perplexed him.

Nay, but it is no idle question. Such a case is positively to be brought to issue, and the defendant would fain put her cause in your hands. Gertrude's white arms were twined around her husband's neck. Pardon, a thousand times, dearest Ethwald; it was only in an assumed character I could hope to win your love. Oh, let me still retain it, and we shall be as happy in affluence, as in the poverty I was induced to feign.

Among those whose names stand high in professional eminence, as well as those surrounded by the splendor of wealth, Ethwald Hartland took an early and distinguished place; and if Gertrude is yet vain, it is only of the wreaths that bind the brow of her husband.

UNIVERSITY HOTEL, CHAPEL HILL.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Chapel Hill, the site of the University of N. C. He has taken the buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts' Hotel, and has erected large and commodious stables, which will be attended by a faithful ostler, and plentifully supplied with provender.

He hopes that the travelling public will give him a call, and assures them that every exertion will be made by him to please, as well as to accommodate.

I. C. PATRIDGE.

December 30. 53—6w

The editors of the Star, and Standard, at Raleigh, Sentinel and Spectator, Newbern, Fayetteville Observer, Edenton Gazette, Western Carolinian and Danville Reporter, will publish the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

I. C. P.

EDUCATION.

THE citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity are informed, that the subscriber designs opening an

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

on the 5th of January, in the house lately occupied by Mr. G. J. Paul; where he will attend to giving instruction in all the rudiments usually taught in an English School, upon the following terms:

For tuition in Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$3 00 per quarter.
In English Grammar and Geography, \$4 00 per quarter.

Incidental expenses, 25 cents per quarter during the winter.

A. C. LINDSEY.

December 30. 53—3w

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the ensuing year, a Black Boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age.

Inquire at this Office.

January 2. 53—